

WASHINGTON NEWS

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drawn in the light of the report of the committee on workmen's compensation.

"This measure," said Secretary of War Stimson, discussing Mr. Taft's order, "for the first time brings the federal government abreast of the most advanced thought and the experience of other countries in dealing justly with its employes at a time when they and their families are most in need of justice; namely, when they suffer the hardships of injury or death inevitable in the course of modern undertakings."

Such a scheme of compensation as is provided in the order just promulgated by the president gives the employes and their families the needed sense of security for times of distress.

A dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: The Adamson bill requiring the interstate commerce commission to ascertain the actual value of the property of railroad, telegraph and telephone companies has passed the senate and goes to conference.

The two-year imprisonment sentence of Ernest W. Gerbracht, convicted in the New York sugar frauds cases, was commuted to thirty days in jail by President Taft.

President-elect Wilson announced that he will call an extra session of congress to convene April 1 and consider the tariff bills.

An Associated Press dispatch tells of President Taft's use of the pardoning power in this way: Previous good character of four federal prisoners weighed heavily in their favor with President Taft, who commuted their sentences to expire at once.

Harold B. Faxon, sentenced November 15, 1910, to five years in jail for the embezzlement of \$7,300 of the funds of the People's National bank of Roxbury, Mass., was ordered released.

Under stress of sickness and financial embarrassment at home, Oscar L. Miller, railway mail clerk, embezzled \$200 from the mails, for which he was sentenced at Cincinnati October 9, last, to eight months in jail and costs. It was his first offense and the president liberated him.

To enable Wallace H. Hopkins to attend his daughter's wedding, the president terminated the prisoner's four years and three months' sentence, imposed at Chicago on December 13, 1909, for using the mails to defraud, a reduction of twenty-one days.

Charles Fitzpatrick, who pleaded guilty at Milwaukee of selling liquor to an Indian, was relieved of his sixty-day jail sentence, paying a fine of \$100 for his offence.

The senate refused to make an appropriation for the distribution of garden seeds.

A favorable report on the bill conferring citizenship upon the Porto Ricans was made by the senate committee on Porto Rico.

The house of representatives passed the Webb anti-liquor shipment bill over the president's veto. The vote stood 244 to 95.

Congress remained in session during Sunday.

The house of representatives authorized the construction of one battleship, six torpedoes, boat destroyers and four submarines. An amendment to provide for one battleship,

instead of two, as recommended by the committee, was carried.

The memory and attainments of the late Wilbur Wright were honored at Paris by a message from President Taft and by speeches delivered by many distinguished Frenchmen.

Paper mills in Washington and California have appealed to the treasury department to rescind its order of some time ago admitting paper from British Columbia free of duty.

President Taft signed an order which, in effect, abolishes the United States land offices at Chamberlain and Gregory, S. D., and establishes a new land district with headquarters at Carter, Tripp county, S. D.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Upon his arrival in New York Dr. Frederick Friedmann turned over for experimentation a quantity of the bacilli which he claims will cure tuberculosis.

The house of representatives, by a vote of 119 to 65 passed a resolution prohibiting the boosting of prices in the District of Columbia during inaugural week.

THE GERMAN KRIEGERVEREIN

August Esser, a talented German-American, living in Lincoln, Neb., has written for the Lincoln (Neb.) Daily Star, an interesting article relating to the Lincoln Kriegerverein. Mr. Esser says:

The efficiency of the German military organizations in this country is the result of the solidarity of their members, a characteristic which according to the statement of the German imperial consul at the ninth anniversary of the Seattle Kriegerverein is the result of the military training in the Germany army.

There is no doubt, that it would be a blessing to the present and coming generations, to practice these military virtues, which produce will power and self control, which characteristics in our age of effemination are so essential to the welfare of state and society.

The German Kriegerverein, as well as the German Alliance, is not organized for the purpose of establishing a German commonwealth in this land, as some people who have not the welfare of the United States at heart profess to believe, but for the progress of the American people. The German-American alliance is the defender of the German language in this country, and is therefore in harmony with all educated Anglo-Americans, who are well aware of the fact that the knowledge of the German idiom enables them to study the mother works of German experts. According to the Morning Post, Pall Mall Gazette, Daily News and Westminster Gazette of London, England, the German language represents the key at least of half of all sciences in the world. Those, who do not understand the German language are not able to understand the great men of modern times and their works, and have only a one-sided conception of modern history of the world.

Those citizens of Lincoln, who do not like the German language are recommended to read the works of Bayard Taylor (translation of Goethe's "Faust"); and Longfellow's hymn about the city of Nuernberg (Germany.) The Scotch, Irish, Dutch, Germans, Italians, Danes, Russians, Austrians and French have no desire to believe the fable any longer, that this nation is an English nation. Prof. Muensterberg of Harvard says the American nation is a

new people, which, like other nations of this world, has originated by a process of amalgamation of races. The twenty million German-Americans know very well that they have done their duty and consider themselves as good American citizens as the Anglo-Americans. The Irish-Americans have done their duty, just as the Germans, and the fact that such a conspicuous place is given to the Germans in this article is the result of the efforts of the school and public opinion to ignore the great German-Americans of the past. The following lines may illustrate the deeds of some German-American patriots:

"In recounting American deeds of valor, the glorious fight of the Germans, under Nicholas Herschheimer, against the British and Tories at Oriskany, N. Y., should not be forgotten. The first New York battalion, like its colonel, Lasher, consisted largely of Germans, and Baron Weisenfels, a German, commanded other New York forces. Pennsylvania will never forget the valiant services of Daniel, John Gabriel and Joseph Heister, nor that grave German, J. P. Schott, and his gallant dragoons. * * * When the convention wanted a reliable printer, it did well to select one from the race of Guttenberg—Heinrich Miller, a German. Hallowed to every true American is the ground where that noble German, Baron de Kalb, shed his blood, fighting that this country might be free. And never can a grateful people forget the services of Baron von Steuben, who had learned the art of war under Frederick the Great, and became the drillmaster and inspector general of the United States army—the right arm of Washington, as he has been called—and whose memory our grateful nation has honored with a magnificent equestrian statue in the city of Washington. In the winter of 1776 the army of Washington was reduced to 3,000 men, and in that terrible extremity he considered the necessity of a retreat to the west of the Alleghenies when, just in the nick of time, the disheartened remnant of his army was reinforced by 1,500 recruits, which enabled him to win the battles of Trenton and Princeton. It should be spread in letters of gold upon the pages of history that every man of them was from the soil of fair Germanized Pennsylvania."

These deeds of valor of German-Americans, who had learned the art of war under Frederick the Great, prove that the immigration of old German soldiers is an acquisition for this country, and I am sure that all good Americans welcome also the soldiers, who have served under the successors of the great Frederick to these shores. The Kriegerverein in the Fatherland and in America work in the same direction, namely: to promote patriotism and transfer military virtues to their children, to enable them to become good and reliable citizens and not weaklings, which latter are a curse to any land. May the efforts of the Kriegerverein of Germany and America be crowned with splendid success and become more and more a blessing to both countries, and may those military organizations also be successful in establishing the most friendly relations between Germania and Columbia.

AUGUST ESSER.

OF COURSE

Two men were hotly discussing the merits of a book. Finally one of them, himself an author, said to the other: "No, John, you can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself."

"No," retorted John, "and I never laid an egg, but I am a better judge of an omelet than any hen in the state."—Pathfinder.

FOR SALE

An Improved Texas Farm

I OFFER for Sale 240 acres of land, three miles from Mission, Texas, on the Rio Grande, 200 acres are cleared and under irrigation. The improvements, consisting of a \$2500.00 house with barns, fences, etc., have cost over \$5,000.00. Easy terms will be given on deferred payments. I would not care to sell to anyone unless purchaser makes a personal examination of the property. Apply to owner for price and terms.

W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.